

STD Screening Recommendations-2010

The following recommendations are based on guidelines for STD screening from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, United States Preventive Services Task Force, Infectious Disease Society of America, Region IX Infertility Prevention Project, and the California Department of Public Health-STD Control Branch. In populations for whom no recommendations exist, screening should be based on risk factors, local epidemiology and prevalence of specific STDs in the particular clinical setting. **All individuals** diagnosed with chlamydia or gonorrhea should be retested for repeat infection at 3 months after treatment; retesting can also be performed anytime the patient returns for care in the 1-12 months after treatment. Other factors to consider prior to screening are summarized in the footnotes below.

	Population	STD Screening Recommendations	Frequency	Comments
Women	Women 25 years of age and younger ^{1,3}	Chlamydia (CT)..... Gonorrhea (GC)..... Other STDs according to risk. HIV	Annually Annually All women ages 13-25 at least once, then repeat annually if high-risk	CT/GC: consider screening more frequently for those at increased risk
	Women over 25 years of age ^{1,4}	No routine screening for STDs. Screen according to risk. HIV	All women ages 26-64 at least once, then repeat annually if high-risk	Targeted CT/GC screening recommended for women with risk factors.
	Pregnant women ^{1,3,5}	CT GC..... Syphilis..... HIV Hepatitis B Surface Antigen (HBsAg)	First trimester First trimester First trimester First trimester First trimester	Repeat screening for CT, GC, syphilis, HIV, HBsAg in third trimester if at increased risk
	HIV-positive women ^{1,6,7}	CT GC..... Syphilis..... Trichomoniasis HSV-2 Hepatitis B Surface Antigen (HBsAg) Hepatitis C	Annually Annually Annually Annually Repeat screening every 3-6 months, as indicated by risk First visit First visit First visit	CT: vaginal, urine or cervical, plus rectal if exposed GC: vaginal, urine or cervical, plus rectal and pharyngeal if exposed
Men	Heterosexual men ³	No routine screening for STDs. Screen according to risk. HIV	All men ages 13-64 at least once, then annually if high-risk	Targeted screening for CT in high risk settings (e.g. corrections) or if risk factors (e.g. CT in past 24 months)
	Men who have sex with men (MSM) ^{1,3,6}	CT GC..... Syphilis..... HIV Hepatitis B Surface Antigen (HBsAg) Consider HSV-2 type specific serology	Annually Annually Annually Annually Repeat screening every 3-6 months, as indicated by risk At least once	CT: urine/urethral, and rectal if exposed GC: urine/urethral, plus rectal and pharyngeal if exposed
	HIV-positive men ^{6,7}	CT GC..... Syphilis..... HSV-2 Hepatitis B Surface Antigen (HBsAg) Hepatitis C Consider Anal Pap ⁸	Annually Annually Annually Repeat screening every 3-6 months, as indicated by risk First visit First visit First visit	CT: urine/urethral, and rectal if exposed GC: urine/urethral, plus rectal and pharyngeal if exposed

¹CDC. STD Treatment Guidelines. MMWR 2010;59 (No. RR-12).

²California Guidelines for Gonorrhea Screening and Diagnostic Testing among Women in Family Planning and Primary Care Settings. www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/std

³Screening for asymptomatic HSV-2 infection should be offered to select patients, including those in partnerships or considering partnerships with HSV-2-infected individuals. Herpes education and prevention counseling should be provided to patients tested or screened for HSV-2. Guidelines for the Use of Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV) Type 2 Serologies –from the STD Controllers Association and the California Department of Public Health. www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/std

⁴Risk factors for CT or GC in women over 25: prior CT or GC infection, particularly in past 24 months; more than one sex partner in the past year; suspicion that a recent partner may have had concurrent partners; new sex partner in past 3 months; exchanging sex for drugs or money in the past year; African American women up to age 30, and other population factors identified locally, including community prevalence of infection.

⁵In pregnant women with a history of injection drug use or a history of blood transfusion or organ transplantation before 1992, screening for hepatitis C should be conducted. California Guidelines for STD Screening and Treatment in Pregnancy. www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/std

⁶Routine hepatitis B vaccination is recommended for MSM and past or current injection drug users. HBsAg testing should be performed at the same visit that the first vaccine dose is given; if testing is not feasible in the current setting, routine vaccination of these populations should continue. Recommendations for Identification and Public Health Management of Persons with Chronic Hepatitis B Infection. MMWR 2008; 57 (RR-8).

⁷Primary Care Guidelines for the Management of Persons Infected with Human Immunodeficiency Virus: 2009 Update by the HIV Medicine Association of the Infectious Disease Society of America. *Clinical Infectious Diseases* 2009; 49, 651-681.

⁸Some experts recommend anal Pap screening in HIV-positive men who have sex with men to screen for anal cancer. Programmatic considerations such as availability of providers to perform diagnostic anoscopy in the case of abnormal results should be considered prior to initiating anal Pap screening.

Sexual Risk Assessment and Risk Factors for Sexually Transmitted Diseases

*California Department of Public Health-STD Control Branch and
California STD/HIV Prevention Training Center*

Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) including chlamydia (CT) and gonorrhea (GC) are among the most common reportable infections nationwide. If left untreated, STDs can result in serious health consequences including infertility, ectopic pregnancy and chronic pelvic pain in women. STDs can also increase risk of HIV transmission and acquisition. Because many STDs do not have symptoms, *screening* for asymptomatic infection is a cornerstone of STD prevention

Performing a sexual risk assessment

A brief risk assessment can guide decisions about what screening tests for STDs are indicated for particular patients. The content of a brief risk assessment should cover the following areas, summarized as “**The 5 P’s**”:

Past STDs:	“Have you ever had an STD in the past?”
Partners:	“Have you had sex with men, women, or both?” “In the past six months, how many people have you had sex with?” “Have any of your sex partners in the past 12 months had sex with other partners while they were still in a sexual relationship with you?”
Practices: (sexual/needle sharing)	Do you have...vaginal sex (penis in vagina)? ...anal sex (penis in anus/butt)? ...oral sex (penis in mouth or mouth on vagina/vulva)? “Have you ever used needles to inject/shoot drugs?”
Prevention:	“What do you do to prevent STDs and HIV?” “Tell me about your use of condoms with your recent partner.”
Pregnancy plans and prevention:	“How would it be for you if you were to get pregnant now?” “What are you doing to prevent pregnancy now?”

Risk factors by population

Adolescents and young women (age 25 and younger)	Because of high levels of disease in this age group, sexual activity alone represents a significant risk for acquiring CT or GC.
Women over age 25	Risk factors for CT or GC include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Prior CT or GC infection, particularly in past 24 months ○ Multiple sex partners within the past year ○ Suspicion that a recent partner may have had concurrent partners ○ New sex partner in the past 3 months ○ Exchanging sex for drugs or money within the past year ○ African-American women up to age 30 may be at increased risk; annual screening should be offered. ○ Other factors identified locally, including prevalence of infection in the community
Men who have sex with men	Risk factors that indicate more frequent screening for STDs (CT, GC, syphilis, HIV) include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Multiple or anonymous partners ○ Intravenous drug use ○ Sex in conjunction with illicit drug use, including methamphetamine ○ Sex partners who engage in these activities
Men who have sex with women	CT screening targeted to men in high risk settings including: adolescents clinics, correctional facilities and STD clinics as well as CT/GC screening in men with prior infection (in past 24 months).